**FOCUS ON FLAP& C :LANGUAGE**

**Narrative Viewpoint**

**First, Second and Third Person Overview**

The voice of the narrator and the choice of the perspective that the author uses to engage the reader significantly affects the style of the narrative. This is determined by the choice of person that the narrator writes through.

• the person speaking (first person)

• the person listening or being spoken to (second person)

• the person being spoken about (third person)

The ‘person’ or voice is indicated by the pronouns used and influences the linking of pronoun references within and between sentences and paragraphs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **First person** | **Second person** | **Third person** |
| *The writer is telling the story as if they were a character in it.* | *The writer is talking directly to you.* | *The writer expresses the ideas and events form the point of view of an outside observer of…*  *One character=3rd person limited*  *All characters=3rd person omniscient* |
| **Subject** | I, we | you | he, she, it, they |
| **Object** | us | you | him, hers, it, them |
| **Possessive** | my, mine, ours | yours | his, hers, its, their, theirs |

**Your turn!**

Take a look at these three extracts. Decide which "person" each one is written in

Extract 1.)

***When you arrive at Oldcastle Cottage you'll receive a warm welcome. Your every need will be taken care of by your hosts.***

**From a Tourist Information Brochure**

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**Is the extract above written in the first, second or third person?**

Answer:

How do you know?

Extract 2.)

***Mr. Fogg's wardrobe was amply supplied and in the best taste. Each pair of trousers, coat, and vest bore a number, indicating the time of year and season at which they were in turn to be laid out for wearing; and the same system was applied to the master's shoes.***

**'Around the World in Eighty Days' - Jules Verne**

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**Is the extract above written in the first, second or third person?**

Answer:

How do you know?

Extract 3.)

***I continued walking in this manner for some time, endeavouring by bodily exercise to ease the load that weighed upon my mind. I traversed (crossed) the streets without any clear conception of where I was or what I was doing****.*

**'Frankenstein' - Mary Shelley**

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**Is the extract above written in the first, second or third person?**

Answer:

How do you know?

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* **Figurative language** What forms of figurative language will you incorporate and why?
* **Echo** What language techniques used by a particular author will you replicate and why?
* **Style** Are the tone and style of the language associated with a particular social class?
* **Sentence length** Are the sentences long and complex/simple and straightforward and why?
* **Informal or formal language** How formal or informal is the language?
* **Narrative point of view** Will you be writing in first, second or third person and why?
* **Tone** What tone will you use and why?

**??Acronym:** FESSINT (to help you remember parts of language on your Statement of Intention)

**Tone /Attitude Words (**The way somebody says something as an indicator of what that person is feeling or thinking)

1. accusatory-charging of wrong doing
2. apathetic-indifferent due to lack of energy or concern
3. awe-solemn wonder
4. bitter-exhibiting strong animosity as a result of pain or grief
5. cynical-questions the basic sincerity and goodness of people
6. condescension; condescending-a feeling of superiority
7. callous-unfeeling, insensitive to feelings of others
8. contemplative-studying, thinking, reflecting on an issue
9. critical-finding fault
10. choleric-hot-tempered, easily angered
11. contemptuous-showing or feeling that something is worthless or lacks respect
12. caustic-intense use of sarcasm; stinging, biting
13. conventional-lacking spontaneity, originality, and individuality
14. disdainful-scornful
15. didactic-author attempts to educate or instruct the reader
16. derisive-ridiculing, mocking
17. earnest-intense, a sincere state of mind
18. erudite-learned, polished, scholarly
19. fanciful-using the imagination
20. forthright-directly frank without hesitation
21. gloomy-darkness, sadness, rejection
22. haughty-proud and vain to the point of arrogance
23. indignant-marked by anger aroused by injustice
24. intimate-very familiar
25. judgmental-authoritative and often having critical opinions
26. jovial-happy
27. lyrical-expressing a poet’s inner feelings; emotional; full of images; song-like
28. matter-of-fact--accepting of conditions; not fanciful or emotional
29. mocking-treating with contempt or ridicule
30. morose-gloomy, sullen, surly, despondent
31. malicious-purposely hurtful
32. objective-an unbiased view-able to leave personal judgments aside
33. optimistic-hopeful, cheerful
34. obsequious-polite and obedient in order to gain something
35. patronizing-air of condescension
36. pessimistic-seeing the worst side of things; no hope
37. quizzical-odd, eccentric, amusing
38. ribald-offensive in speech or gesture
39. reverent-treating a subject with honor and respect
40. ridiculing-slightly contemptuous banter; making fun of
41. reflective-illustrating innermost thoughts and emotions
42. sarcastic-sneering, caustic
43. sardonic-scornfully and bitterly sarcastic
44. satiric-ridiculing to show weakness in order to make a point, teach
45. sincere-without deceit or pretense; genuine
46. solemn-deeply earnest, tending toward sad reflection
47. sanguineous -optimistic, cheerful
48. whimsical-odd, strange, fantastic; fun

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

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**Adding colour to your writing**

Make a list of the uses of the following forms of figurative language in the extract from *“I’m Not Scared”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Figurative language technique** | **Example from extract** | **Another example** (off the top of *your* head and different to the one written by the person next to you!) |
| **Metaphor**  *Describes one thing as if it is another thing*  e.g. ‘Life is a highway’ |  |  |
| **Simile**  *Two things are compared using ‘like’ or ‘as’*  e.g. swims like a fish  the night was as black as a cloak. |  |  |
| **Personification**  *Attributes human qualities to inanimate objects*  e.g. The leaves danced in the wind |  |  |
| **Onomatopoeia**  *The use of a word of phrase which has a sound that imitates the sound being referred to*  e.g. crackle, whizz, pop, the canon boomed |  |  |

**Colouring in**

**C:\Users\LaToya\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\XPB9GESX\MC910217168[1].wmf**The passage below lacks colour and description.

In your exercise book, rewrite using adjectives that suit the changing mood.

*Apart from the door, the chair and a window were the only features of the cell. Victor sat on the floor, recalling the events that had led to his imprisonment. Just twenty-four hours prior he had been enjoying his time in Indonesia, but things had now changed. He stared at the wall opposite him, wondering how he would convince the authorities that he was innocent. His situation seemed hopeless.*

**Varying sentence length**

There are a number of ways to avoid starting all your sentences the same way:

* Avoid writing in the first person; then you could alternate between a *proper noun* and a *pronoun*
* Start the sentence with an *adverb* or *descriptive phrase*
* Start the sentence with a *conjunction*

**GRAMMAR RECAP**

**Proper noun**-name for particular people, places or things starting with a capital letter e.g. Boeing 747

**Pronoun**-Takes the place of a noun e.g. I, me, he/she, it, they, him/her, we, us, ours

**Adverb**-Words that describe a verb-when, where and how e.g. yesterday, down, happily

**Conjunction**-connects words, phrases and sentences e.g. and, because, neither, nor, when

**C:\Users\LaToya\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\XPB9GESX\MC910217168[1].wmf**In your exercise book, rewrite the following paragraph so that the start of each sentence is varied.

*Hugo was not well liked. Hugo continually disgraced himself at parties by gorging himself with food. Hugo would like to have had more friends but people tended to avoid him. Hugo had tried adjusting his behavior and he attempted to talk to some other people around his age. Hugo was growing depressed.*